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The Astrologer's Vade Mecum.

BY

Prof. W. B. Chaney,

Author of Chaney's Primer of Astrology,

Chaney's Ephemeris etc. etc.

A work

*on the mathematics of Astrology
in which the higher branches of the art
are brought within the comprehension
of the earnest student.*

OLD SYSTEMS EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED,
NEW METHODS INTRODUCED.

The principles taught are based on the author's practical experience which has extended over a period of nearly forty years.

EDITED BY

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Editor's Preface.

If this work had been published ten years or even five years ago, no editor's preface would have been written, the author would have preferred taking all the responsibility upon himself.

Prof. Chaney is a man with a most remarkable individuality, ambitious, aggressive, self-reliant and daringly original, — a born skeptic, — an Iconoclast, — an aggressive and untiring seeker after TRUTH.

The way he has handled not only Astrology but Christianity and the Bible has won him a few friends and many enemies, he has been reviled by Christians simply because he has assailed their pet fancies, broken their idols and shown the Bible to be of Astrological and Mythological origin.

He has been abused by his rivals in Astrology because he has fearlessly exposed their errors. He has been true to his principles and honest with the world, regardless of pecuniary consequences, the almighty dollar with him has always been a secondary consideration, he never had any capacity for financiering, in his horoscope there is not a single testimony in favor of wealth, and for lack of sufficient funds much of his best work still remains unpublished.

He is now in his 82nd year and still retains all his mental faculties as clear and vigorous as ever, but physically he is very feeble, his eye-sight has failed, his hearing is not good, and lately he has suffered severely from disease of the kidneys and bladder; Students who have studied the Primer will remember that at his birth he had Saturn in evil aspect to Libra the sign which governs the kidneys and the house of life.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

To prepare even a small work like this for publication is a task which for some time past Prof. Chaney has been quite unable to undertake.

Ever since I studied Astrology under his tuition we have been close friends, I have gone to him with my difficulties and he in turn has come to me. It was his wish that I should assist him in the preparation of this work, I have done so to the best of my ability although it has been considerable of a sacrifice; I am a very busy man and much of the time devoted to this purpose has been stolen from what should have been my hours of sleep.

His ideas which are the result of nearly forty years practical experience have been carried out in every particular — I am responsible only for the accuracy of the mathematical calculations — not for the routine of the work. I have used reasonable care to avoid errors and believe that our combined efforts will be appreciated by all earnest students who desire to learn the mathematics of Astrology without the personal instructions of a teacher.

Astrology is not an exact science and probably never will be, but among all the occult studies it is the most sublime and beautiful. There is much that is tangible and practical in the application of its teachings to the affairs of every-day life.

July 4th 1902

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INTRODUCTION.

SHEPHERDS were the first Astrologers. Their habit of sleeping on the ground with only the blue canopy of the heavens above them, naturally led to an observance of the heavenly bodies. This was before man had invented an alphabet, and from necessity they invented hieroglyphics as symbolizing the signification of the planets, and constellations of the Zodiac. The shepherds were then the most intelligent class, while the hunters were on a lower plane and nearer that of the savage. Hence, like our most learned scholars of to-day, who constitute a class by themselves, the shepherds were the highest caste and they concealed from the lower their secrets of science and philosophy.

This was the origin of both speculative and practical Freemasonry. The first Masonic Lodge was not a Fraternity, but a school of science in which Astrology was the chief study. Only the worthy and competent were admitted, and under promise not to reveal to the exoteric (outsiders) what they were taught. In time all the seven liberal arts and sciences were taught, but Astrology, the parent of Astronomy, never ceased to be the science adored above all others. It was "Divine" because a revelation from the heavens.

During the persecution of the Masons in the Dark Ages, when for more than a thousand years they never dared to meet in a building, they lost a knowledge of the arts and sciences, but in a most wonderful manner were able to preserve their symbols and ceremonies. It was during this dark period that the "Students of Na-

ture" grew into the grandest Brotherhood known to man. It was then that they invented signs and tokens whereby they might know each other, though strangers. One sign that is never allowed to be given unless the emergency is great, and which rings in the heart of a Mason like a cry for mercy, is answered by flying to the aid of a distressed Brother, even at the risk of life.

Though not a Mason, go into a Lodge and look around. Everywhere you see the relics of Astrology. If a Mason, listen to the opening and closing ceremonies. Astronomy is the basis of the questions and answers. All this has been preserved by tradition while much of its sublime esoteric meaning has been lost. A whole lecture is necessary to recount what I have learned as a student of Astrology concerning "the lost arts" and while I cannot spare the space for a full explanation, I will give one as an example:

The initiate is instructed that Freemasonry and Geometry were formerly the same, and his attention is called to the letter G, suspended in front of the Worshipful Master, but the full significance of it is not made plain. Without Geometry for describing the arcs and angles in measuring space in the heavens, the Astrologer would have a sorry time in calculating Directions. The early students of Nature divided the circle into 360 equal parts, because from their imperfect knowledge of Astronomy and Trigonometry they had determined that it required just 360 days for the Sun to perform a revolution around the circle of the heavens, that is, it required 360 days from the time the Sun left a certain star to transit along the ecliptic till it reached that star again. Each of the 360 parts was called a degree and was the space the Sun was supposed to move in 24 hours. Thus the 360 spaces constituted a cycle of the Sun and was called a year. Later observations and calculations proved that it required a fraction more than 365 days to make a

year, but to avoid fractions in their calculations they adhered to the division into 360° which has never been changed and probably never will be. Besides, 360 is a multiple of 12, and 12 was esteemed a sacred number. The cycle of Jupiter, the great benefic, was about 12 years; hence, 12 divisions of the Zodiac; 12 months in a year; 12 patriarchs, 12 apostles and great numbers of 12 found in the Bible and ancient mythologies.

From careful observations, during many years, it was discovered, in the planetary configurations, that while some angles indicated good fortune, others signified the reverse; thus, an angle of 60° denoted good, and as 60° made the sixth part of a circle, they called it a "sextile" aspect. But an angle of 90° was evil and being one-fourth of a circle it was called a "quartile" aspect. Two sextiles made a third of a circle, or "trine", and two quartiles made an opposition, being half the circle. These angles must not be calculated by longitude because that is measured on the ecliptic which is not perpendicular, but oblique to the plane of its orbit, and therefore must be measured either by right ascension, or semi-arc; I prefer R. A., the natural measurement.

Ancient Freemasons had many "trinities" chief among which were "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty," all derived from Geometry. The letter "G" being the initial, was held in reverence because "Geometry and Freemasonry were formerly the same," (as was taught in the first Lodges, which were only schools of science,) and wonderful to state, tradition has preserved that fact for thousands of years, notwithstanding the cruel persecutions for many centuries compelled them to change into a Brotherhood for mutual protection, when many of their scientific explanations were lost, such as Jacobs Ladder, the two Covenants, Faith, Hope and Charity, etc. I cannot occupy space to explain the lost Masonic sciences,

but will give one example by way of illustration. Here are the ancient symbols for Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, for which moderns have substituted three orders of architecture:

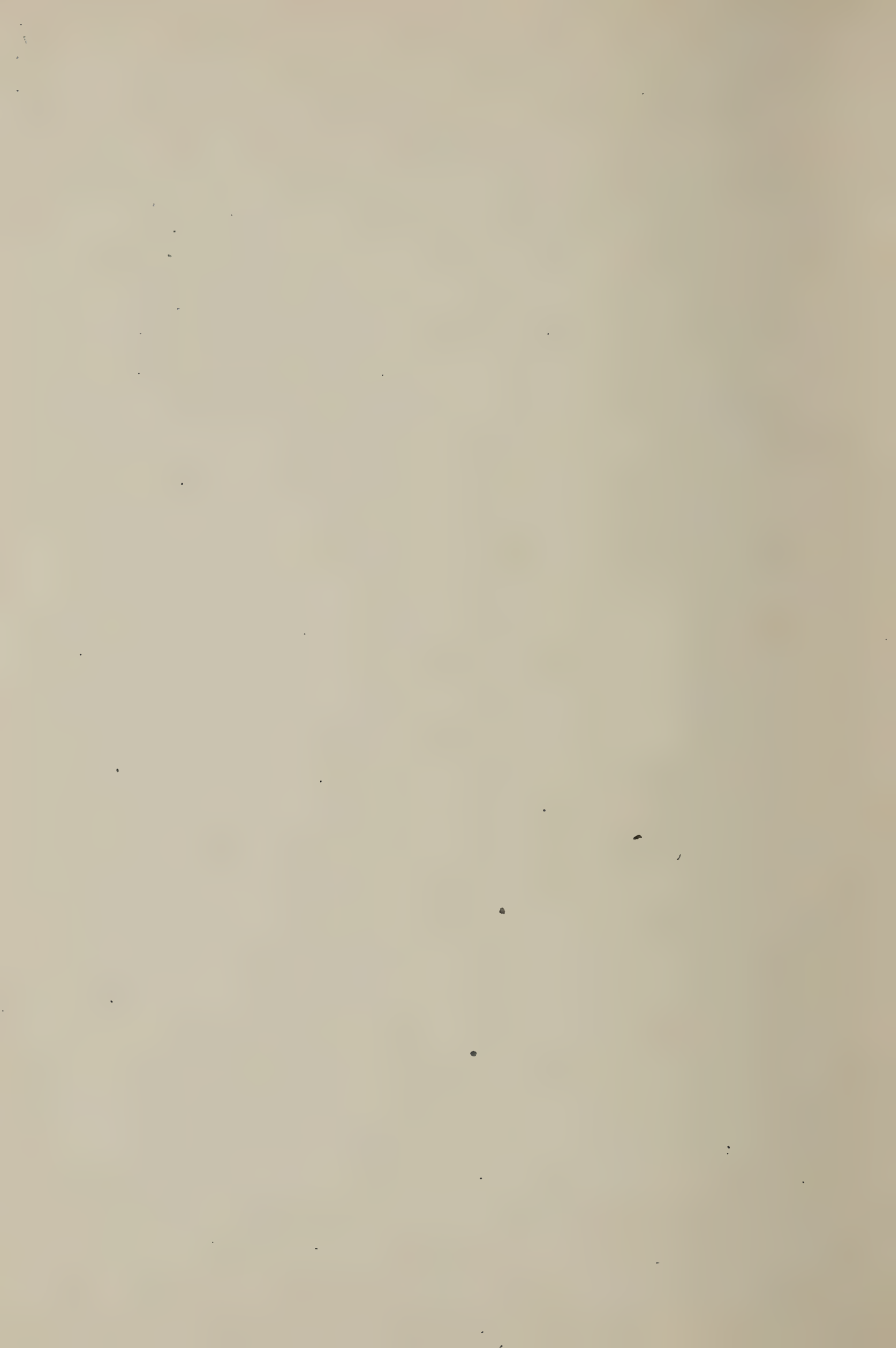
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The first of these symbols is a perpendicular, and was represented by a monument called an "obelisk." This is found all over the East, erected during the golden age of Astrology and Freemasonry. Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, etc., are specimens. The obelisk stood erect, without support—a beautiful symbol of Wisdom.

The triangle, standing upon two feet, pictured a pyramid, the strongest of all superstructures and the most enduring, defying alike the storm, the sunshine and the tooth of time. No better symbol of Strength could possibly be devised.

The third was a circle, a symbol always held in great reverence. Curved lines were always more graceful than angles, and therefore the circle was adopted as the symbol of Beauty. Here was Wisdom to design, Strength to establish and Beauty to adorn.

The circle was also the symbol of eternity, for it had neither beginning nor end. Besides, it represented the visible universe, and by placing a dot, (the Hebrews called it "yod") in the center, it represented "God in the midst of eternity." This was adopted as the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and is so accepted to-day by all enlightened nations. The old Masons of India said: "The Sun is not God, but his brightest image." Ancient Greeks and Romans called the Sun the "God of Day" and the Moon the "Goddess of Night." The same idea, but in different language, was expressed by the Hebrews: "And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night." Gen. 1. 16.



Masons often speak of the symbol of the Sun as "a point within a circle." Anciently this was done so that the exoteric should not understand what the Masons were talking about. Here is a Masonic secret, and all other so-called secrets are of a similar kind, being the secrets of science which the initiate was not allowed to teach the non-initiate. Therefore the explanations of science were veiled in allegories, the language being metaphorical. All enlightened nations had what moderns called "Heathen Mythology," the true meaning of which is not understood by even our best scholars, because they are ignorant of Astrology. Ancient Masons did not believe in the reality of their gods, but the exoteric interpreted the allegories in their literal sense, and thus arose the doctrine of Polytheism, which no Mason ever has or ever will accept.

The word "god" applied to Jupiter has precisely the same meaning as "planet." The "planet Jupiter" and the "god Jupiter" are as exactly alike as "English wain and wagon." So of Saturn, Mars, Venus and Mercury, in the Latin allegories, but which are given different names by the Greeks, where Saturn is Chronos; Jupiter is Zeus, then Deus in Latin and Deity in English. The wonderful performances of the gods are the explanations of the astrological indications of the planets of the same name, and Masons all understood this, until they lost their arts and sciences through persecutions, because they could not be made by the most cruel tortures to reveal the secrets of the "Sanctum Sanctorum."

The Geometrical symbols for Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, in their various combinations, constitute the capital letters of the Latin Alphabet, the first alphabet in which the form of the letter was scientific; the letters of the Phœnician Alphabet, adopted by the Hebrews, being an evolution from the hieroglyphics. Thus, ancient Masons invented the first scientific alphabet.

Astrological Directions.

PRIOR to the discoveries of Uranus and Neptune the evil events which they indicated were imputed to Mars and Saturn. This resulted in the introduction of errors in the practice, as well as differences in rendering judgment, among astrologers. Having begun to differ about the correct way of delineating a horoscope, they widened their differences in various ways. The Arabs had perverted astrology by employing it in divination, introducing the Dragon's Head and Tail and the Part of Fortune. Next came differences as to how the arcs of Direction should be computed.

The "crepusculine arc" was popular for a time but yielded to the method of computing by spherical trigonometry, which was at first practised by Commander Morrison the elder Zadkiel, when he used the old method of converting an arc into time; but before his death he repudiated both methods and computed the arc of Primary Directions in the Zodiac by the semiars of the luminaries and planets, and converted the arc into time by allowing one degree for a year, five minutes for a month and one minute for six days. He was firmly convinced that the semiarc was the most natural method of computing Zodiacal Directions.

In thirty-six years' practice I have become convinced that Right Ascension is the most natural method of measuring any arc by Zodiacal Direction, and although I still instruct my students how to work by the semiarc, I advise them to rely upon Right Ascension.

Astrologers have written me asking why Longitude is not as natural for measuring an arc as Right Ascension. My answer is that it would be, were it not for the obliquity of the ecliptic, which causes the changes of the seasons and also causes some of the signs to rise in less time than others, the difference increasing as the latitude of the earth increases. For instance:

In New Orleans Aries rises in 1 h. 25 m., while in Alaska Aries will rise in about 17m. In New Orleans Libra will rise in 2 h. 18 m. and in Alaska Libra will be about 3 h. 26 m, in rising. But if the earth's axis was perpendicular to the plain of its orbit there would be no such differences and each mundane house would contain just 30°, eliminating the difference between Longitude and Right Ascension. Hence, to the astronomer and navigator the idea is absurd to think of measuring an arc by Longitude. But few, except college students, ever study astronomy, and these few are only "book astronomers," who soon forget the difference between Longitude and Right Ascension, while many professed Astrologers never learn the difference.

Before any attempt is made to calculate a Solar Return, Progressive Revolution, or especially Primary Directions of any kind, it is of the highest importance that the Nativity should be rectified, no matter how positive the parents may be as to the exact moment of birth. My patrons have often been astonished to learn that their births occurred twenty or thirty minutes earlier or later than the time given them. My mother told me that I was born Sunday morning, just after midnight, but the dates of the most important events of my life show that my birth was half an hour earlier, being not only the day before, but the week before.

The date of marriage, or of a serious accident, or of the death of a parent, are the most reliable events by which to rectify. More-

over, if some of these events occur before marriage, select the earliest event, and do this in all cases. The date of marriage is the most frequently chosen, but if more than one marriage, always select the date of the first. If a person does not marry till past thirty, then I have found that date of marriage is less reliable for rectifying.

In the case of an English lady, I tried dates of death of father, brother and date of marriage, but the discrepancies were twenty or thirty minutes between the time given and the time thus found, though all showed that Gemini was rising. Her mother's death was the earliest event, and working from that I found the discrepancy very slight. She informed me that her father was very particular to note the exact minute of the birth of all his eight children and the minute of birth of each was entered in the family Bible.

This Nativity constitutes quite an interesting case to the Astologer, for she had a twin brother, born half an hour earlier than her own birth, who died of consumption August 16th 1874. "Then why did she survive?" the skeptic will naturally ask. Because Taurus was rising when the brother was born and Venus was his significator, but during that lapse of thirty minutes Taurus rose above the horizon and Venus was no longer significator, for Gemini which Mercury rules, was rising. In both cases the Moon was hyleg, and in almost exact quartile with Mars, having passed the culmination but 22 minutes at his birth, yet had passed it 38 minutes at her birth, and the wider the orb of the aspect, especially if separating, the less evil it is. Independent of this consideration, let the student keep in mind that Astrology does not mean unavoidable destiny. Once I lived past aspects when I should have died, according to the books. At another time an Astrologer near Boston, and another in New Orleans, about the same date, wrote me that

they did not think I would live till September, 1890. In both cases the chances for living were very strong against me. These, and a score of other cases with which I have met in my practice, convince me that a man has the power of choice and by taking care, when warned in advance, may escape many of the evils which his Horoscope indicated, and which would come upon him if he drifted blindly, without making the least effort.

Saturn in Cancer, in that lady's Horoscope, denotes danger of weak lungs and a delicate stomach, yet by proper care she may retard the developement of these ailments and her life be prolonged beyond even three score and ten. But the object of this work is not to delineate a Nativity nor write a treatise on Astrology; therefore we will proceed with the work which the title page indicates.



CHAPTER I. — RULES FOR RECTIFYING A NATIVITY.

The first step in calculating Directions is to rectify the time of birth to the exact second, in order that the Arcs of Direction may measure up as nearly as possible to the date of the events, for clocks are rarely exactly right, and parents give the birth very often at an even hour or half hour, though it occurred five or ten minutes earlier or later. Besides, solar time and mean time agree but four times a year. I shall therefore first give the rules, which are of my own construction, and then proceed with the work :

1. When the hour of birth is not known, you must judge from the general make-up of the native, what sign was ascending at the time of birth. This may be quite difficult for one who is not very familiar with the descriptions which the signs and planets produce, but is quite easy for one who has practiced Astrology for a time. In regard to this, I advise those who have had little practice to consider well before forming a decided opinion. Remember not to jump at conclusions, because one is described by Leo, for he or she is not necessarily born with that sign ascending.

2. Aries ascending with Mars in Taurus will describe one somewhat like Libra ascending with Venus in Pisces. Leo ascending with the Sun in Capricorn will describe one of middle height, slender, with light hair and many of the Leo traits of character.

3. When the hour is known, make a horoscope for the approximate time of birth.

4. Find the Arc of the event as follows : From the year, month and day of month, subtract the data of birth ; the remainder will be the Arc of time. Convert this into degrees and minutes by allowing one year for a degree, one month for five minutes and six days for one minute.

5. Study the "Indications of Directions" at the end of this work and see what direction or directions would indicate the event by which you have decided to rectify. A direction of the M.C. is best.

6. Find the R. A. of the planet by which to rectify. Always work from the upper meridian except when an opposition to it is required, then bring the lower meridian to a conjunction of the planet.

7. To a Conjunction. If the planet is east of the upper meridian or west of the lower meridian, and its Meridian Distance (M.D.) is greater than the arc of event, the meridian must be moved zodiacal direction direct, but if the M.D. is less than the arc of event, the meridian must be moved zodiacal converse; in either case you will subtract the arc of event from the R. A. of the planet and the remainder will be the rectified R. A. of the meridian.

8. But if the planet is west of the upper meridian or east of the lower meridian, and its M. D. is less than the arc of event, the meridian must be moved zodiacal direction direct, but if the M. D. is greater than the arc of event the meridian must be moved zodiacal converse, in either case you must add the arc of event to the R. A. of the planet, and the sum will be the rectified R. A. of the meridian. Having found the rectified R.A. of the meridian by either of the foregoing rules, the longitude of the cusp of the 10th house may be found as follows:

9. In the tables of R. A. in the first column, which has no latitude, find the R. A. next smaller than the given R. A.; move your finger to the left to the column of longitude and take the figure or figures found there for the degree of longitude: At the head of the column will be the sign of the zodiac, and take the sign that says: "with north latitude." Write this sign, and on the left write the figure or figures of longitude thus found. Then subtract the degrees and minutes of the R. A. that are next smaller than the given R. A. from the next degree below; the answer in minutes will be the first term of a problem in Proportion, 60 will be the second term; subtract the minutes of the next smaller R. A. already found from

the given R. A. and the remainder will be the third term. The answer of this problem can be found by proportion or in the Tables of Proportionals in CHANEY'S PRIMER OF ASTROLOGY; this answer will be the minutes of longitude to be written on the right of the sign already found, when the degree or degrees, with the sign and minutes, will be the longitude of the cusp of the 10th house, if working from the upper meridian; if working from the lower meridian, it will be the longitude of the cusp of the 4th house.

10. To a Sextile, Quartile or Trine. If the planet is east of the meridian, add the arc of event to the aspect; that is to 60, 90 or 120 degrees, as the case may be and subtract the sum from the R. A. of the planet; the remainder will be the rectified R.A. of the M.C. or subtract the arc of event from the degrees of the aspect, and subtract the remainder from the R. A. of the planet; the remainder will be the rectified R. A. of the M.C. which must be converted in both cases of this rule into longitude for the cusp of the 10th house, by rule 9. The meridian will move direct or converse in the zodiac according to which portion of the rule had to be applied to the particular case, and according to the distance the planet was from the approximate M. C.

11. If the planet is west of the meridian, add the arc of event to the degrees of the aspect and add the sum to the R. A. of the planet; the answer will be the rectified R. A. of the M. C., or subtract the arc of event from the degrees of the aspect and add the remainder to the R. A. of the planet; the sum will be the rectified R. A. of the M. C. which must be converted, in both cases of this rule, into longitude for the cusp of the 10th house by rule 9. The meridian will move direct or converse in the zodiac according to which portion of the rule had to be applied to meet the requirements of the case and according to the distance the planet was from the approximate M. C.

N. B. — Remember that the circle of the zodiac, like all circles, contains just 360° , and that when you are to subtract, according to the foregoing rules, you must always go forward in the zodiac for

the minuend, the same as when finding M. D.; when you cannot subtract, borrow the circle. Also, when you have added, if the sum exceeds 360° , reject the circle; that is, subtract 360 from it and proceed with the remainder.

In some rare cases it may be necessary to amplify the above rules, as for instance, when rectifying by moving the meridian to a conjunction of a planet, the planet being very close to the meridian, the arc of event very short and the approximate time of birth quite vague, it might be necessary to move the meridian across the radix of the planet, so as to bring the correct sign and degree on the cusp of the ascendant.

After a little practice the student will comprehend the principle of the rule, so as to be able to apply it under any circumstances. Remember when rectifying by directing the M.C. to a conjunction of a planet, when your work is completed and the figure made, the meridian distance of the planet must always be exactly equal to the arc of event, no matter whether the planet is east or west of the meridian. If your work has been done by directing the M.C. to an aspect of the planet (sextile, quartile or trine) then the meridian distance of the planet will always be, the degrees of the aspect plus or minus the arc of event, no matter whether the planet is east or west of the meridian.

Try the different portions of the rules and work by the one which answers the requirements of the case; if it is evident that the time of birth was pretty closely observed, you must be very careful, as in such a case it would be absurd to make a big change in the meridian, but if the time of birth is not known to within an hour or more, you must work so as to get the right sign and degree on the cusp of the ascendant. See page 10. also notice the aspects between the planets and the ascendant and M.C. and if you are familiar with the characteristics and events indicated by certain aspects, it will render the work much less difficult for you. Remember it takes patience, practice and perseverance to become expert in the higher branches of Astrology.

Mr. Theo. A. Schaefer was born in Baltimore, Md. Lat. $39^{\circ} 17'$ north, Long. $76^{\circ} 36' 45''$ west, in 1873 July 27th, supposed time "about noon, either before or after." The approximate figure from which to work was calculated for noon. $2 \text{ } \Omega \text{ } 56$ is on the M.C. the R. A. of which is $125^{\circ} 14'$. $28 \text{ } \simeq \text{ } 13$ is on the cusp of the ascendant and nearly the whole of m in the 1st house; this could not be right.

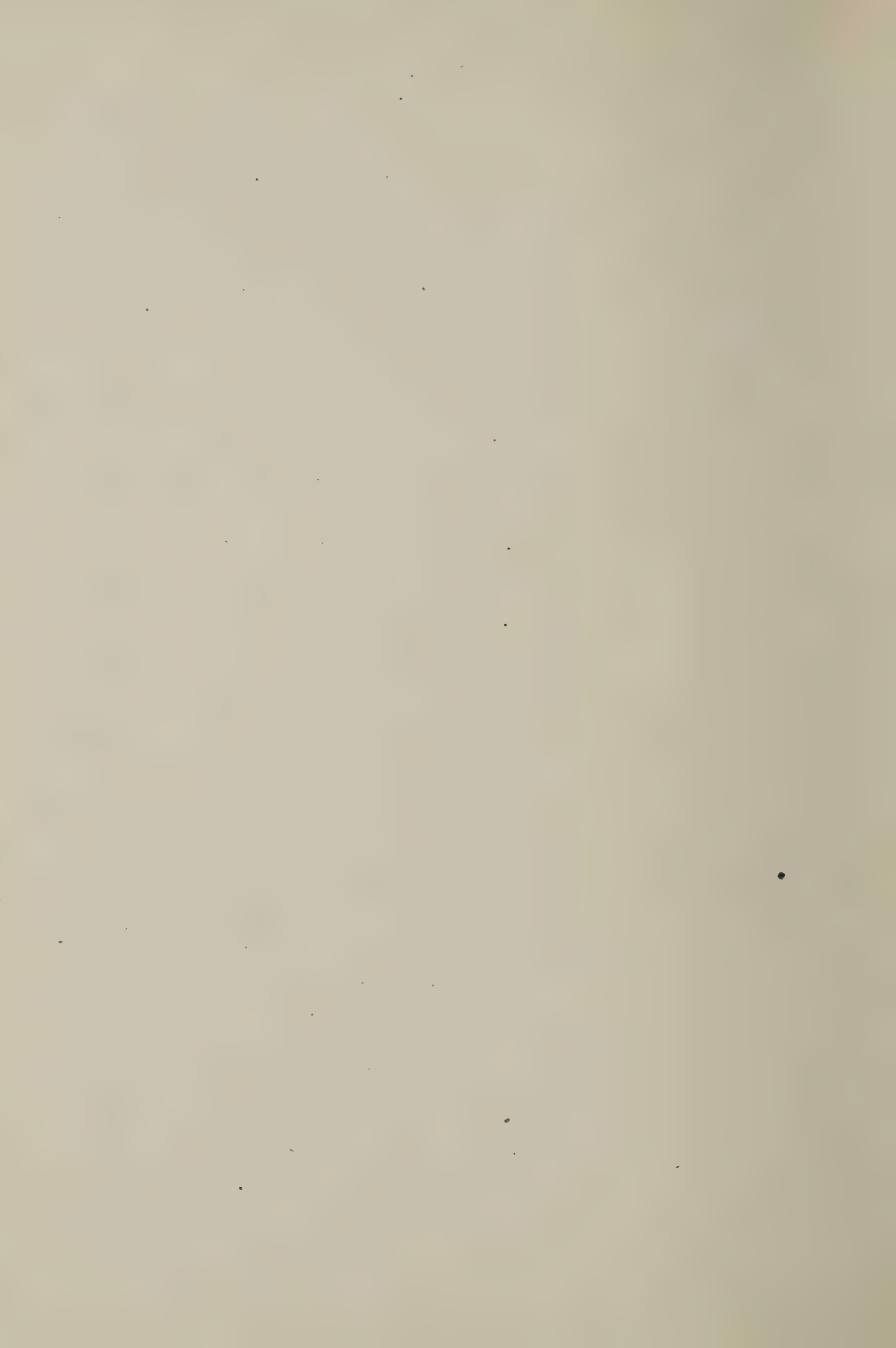
I have never seen the gentleman, but from his photo. and description sent, the indications of Libra predominate largely over those of Scorpio. A serious accident occurred to him in 1882, April 13, whereby he nearly lost his life. Mars must have been on the Ascendant at his birth, to indicate this accident. But Mars was in Scorpio and Libra must be on the Ascendant. This complicated the matter very much. He married in 1896, Nov. 11, I found the arc of marriage to be $23^{\circ} 17'$ and tried every legitimate aspect of both Venus and the Moon, to bring Libra and Mars on the Ascendant, but none was satisfactory. I next tried to rectify by Oblique Ascension, directing the Ascendant to a conjunction of Mars. to account for the accident, according to the rules in standard works, but with no better results. I was now at the end of all the methods I had ever studied, the work undone, and it seemed impossible. I have never before had such a case and was puzzled. Being very tired, I went to bed, my mind greatly exercised over the subject.

I awoke a little past midnight, in a sort of dazed condition, only half conscious, with the idea of rectifying by right ascension instead of oblique ascension, but am unable to say whether it was suggested by a dream, or a super-conscious thought projected by the involuntary faculties, over which the WILL has no control; but I am confident it was one or the other. Perhaps the Spiritualist may say the spirit of the great mathematician, Zerah Colbourn, came to me and projected the thought; the Theosophist may con-

tend that the thought was of the same class as the "astral form," which means an apparition "formed from a star," as my business is related to the stars; but Mrs. Eddy, the "Christian Scientist," "Dr." Dowie, who is the prophet Elijah, reincarnate, and visionaries of that stripe so numerous of late, may declare it was a "revelation." No matter about the origin of the thought. I at once arose and the following were my reflections, with the work done.

From time immemorial it has been the practice of Astrologers to Direct the Ascendant in Zodiac, always by oblique ascension, and the M. C. by R. A. Several years ago I noticed a direction of the M. C. in the horoscope of Lord Byron's daughter, published in "The Grammar of Astrology" by Zadkiel, the elder, who was Commander Morrison, of the royal navy of England, an excellent mathematician and one of the best of modern Astrologers. At Ada Byron's birth the Ascendant was $8 \text{ } \varphi \text{ } 9$ and ♂ was $20 \text{ } \varphi \text{ } 26$; therefore $12^{\circ} 17'$ below the cusp, measured by longitude. On page 426, Lilly's Astrology, which includes the Grammar of Astrology, Zadkiel Directs the M. C., in Zodiac, to a quartile aspect of Mars, thus: "A. R. of the \square ♂ in ($20 \text{ } \text{♊} \text{ } 26$) $292^{\circ} 7'$ — A. R. of M. C. $273^{\circ} 22'$ = the ARC OF DIRECTION $18^{\circ} 45'$." Having no teacher, this puzzled me. The R. A. of $\text{♊} \text{ } 3^{\circ}$ is $273^{\circ} 16'$ and he has $273^{\circ} 22'$, but on turning back to page 378 I discovered that instead of $\text{♊} \text{ } 3^{\circ}$ on the M. C. it was $3 \text{ } \text{♊} \text{ } 5\frac{1}{2}$ although in the figure on page 465, he shows only the even degrees, but the point that puzzled me most, was the meaning of the "R. A. of ♂ in $\text{♊} \text{ } 20^{\circ} 26'$." Now I understand, and what he means is that the long. of ♂ , $20 \text{ } \varphi \text{ } 26 - 90^{\circ}$ (the aspect,) falls in $20 \text{ } \text{♊} \text{ } 26$, the R. A. of which is $292^{\circ} 7' - \text{R. A. of M. C. } 273^{\circ} 22' = 18^{\circ} 45'$, the Arc of Direction. From this we deduce the following now obsolete:

RULES TO DIRECT THE MIDHEAVEN TO A QUARTILE OF A PLANET.
Find by inspection in what sign, degree and minute the longi-



tude of the planet will fall, for a quartile ; (for sextile or trine the same;) and call it “ the place of aspect.” (In this case 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 is place of aspect.)

2. Find the R. A. of place of aspect.

3. The difference between the R. A. of M. C. and the place of aspect is the Arc of Direction.

The arc, in this example by Zadkiel, extends over the cusps of the 11 th 12 th and 1 st houses, the longitudes of which are calculated by oblique ascension. The oblique ascension of the 10 th is zero and it increases steadily to the 1 st, then decreases and is zero at the 4 th house. The Sun rises at the cusp of the Ascendent. In summer the Sun rises, in the northern hemisphere, north of east, but mathematically it is exactly 90° from its place of rising to the meridian, measured by right ascension. In the winter it rises south of east, yet it is still just 90° , by right ascension to the M. C. The orbit of the ecliptic, whose diameter is nearly two hundred millions of miles, contains only 360° , while a lady's finger ring contains an equal number and the angles are the same as those of the ecliptic. Therefore these facts in nature afford indisputable precedents justifying Zadkiel for his method of employing R. A. in directing the M. C. to a quartile of Mars. In further justification it may be remarked that if an astronomer discovers a comet in Capricornus or any other sign, he states its right ascension, regardless of the oblique ascensions, which vary every degree, over which the arc of right ascension extends.

From the foregoing deductive reasoning I concluded that when measuring by longitude, from one cusp to another, it might be proper to employ oblique ascension, yet when measuring by right ascension, from, or to, a meridian, the oblique ascension must be disregarded, as is the practice by astronomers, navigators, etc., and

with Nature herself. Therefore it would unavoidably follow that to bring a planet to a quartile of the Midheaven by right ascension, is precisely the same as bringing it to a conjunction of the Ascendant.. This fact established, it follows, irresistibly, that Directions to the Ascendant are entirely unnecessary, and I resolved to dispense with them altogether, for they are misleading as much as the dragon's head and tail, and Part of Fortune. These points settled, we will try to rectify Mr. Schaefer's Nativity by Directing the Midheaven to a quartile of Mars, Zodiac, according to common sense methods.

Instead of finding the place of aspect by longitude, making a conglomerate by mixing unknown quantities of longitude and oblique ascension with right ascension, according to old methods, I prefer to make a clean measurement with right ascension. Therefore $\text{♂ R. A. } 218^{\circ} 37' - 90^{\circ} = 128^{\circ} 37'$. From this the arc of the event must be subtracted, because the cusp of the M. C. is to be moved from Leo, converse into Cancer. $128^{\circ} 37' - 8^{\circ} 43' = 119^{\circ} 54'$, the rectified R. A. of the M. C., the longitude of which is $27^{\circ} 48'$.

To find Sidereal Time at birth, divide the rectified R. A. of the M. C. by 15, because 15° of arc are equal to one hour of time.

$119^{\circ} 54' \div 15 = 7 \text{ h. } 59 \text{ m. } 36 \text{ s.}$ Sidereal time at noon on birthday was $8 \text{ h. } 20 \text{ m. } 56 \text{ s.}$ From this subtract Sidereal Time at birth, because less than Sidereal Time at noon, showing that the birth occurred before noon. Had Sidereal Time at birth been the greater, I should subtract Sidereal Time at noon from it.

$8 \text{ h. } 20 \text{ m. } 56 \text{ s.} - 7 \text{ h. } 59 \text{ m. } 36 \text{ s.} = 21 \text{ m. } 20 \text{ s.,}$ and this subtracted from clock time at noon will give clock time at birth, $12 \text{ h. } 0 \text{ m. } 0 \text{ s.} - 21 \text{ m. } 20 \text{ s.} = 11 \text{ h. } 38 \text{ m. } 40 \text{ s. a. m.}$

Therefore the moment of birth was 11 o'clock, 38 m. 40 s. a. m. From this we deduce the following correct

RULES TO DIRECT THE M. C. IN ZODIAC TO THE QUARTILE OF A PLANET.

1. If the planet is east of the M. C. subtract 90° from its R. A., and the arc will extend zodiacal converse.

2. If the remainder is less than the R. A. of the M. C., subtract it from the R. A. of the M. C. and the difference will be the Arc of Direction; but if greater, subtract the R. A. of the M. C. from it for the Arc of Direction.

3. If the planet is west of the M. C., add 90° to its R. A. and the arc will extend zodiacal direct.

4. If the sum is less than the R. A. of the M. C. subtract it from the R. A. of the M. C. and the difference will be the Arc of Direction; but if greater subtract the R. A. of the M. C. from it for the Arc of Direction.

5. Work by these rules for directing the M. C. to a sextile of a planet using 60° instead of 90° . Or if a trine use 120° instead of 90° and so on for any aspect in Zodiac. ~~NE~~ Never direct the Ascendant in Zodiac. Never measure an arc in Zodiac from or to a meridian except by R. A.

Some conservative students may prefer to work by Zadkiel's rules and find the place of aspect by longitude. For the benefit of such and by way of showing the difference in the Arcs of Direction I will compute this Direction according to the old method.

The quartile of Mars converse falls in 11 Ω 38 the R. A. of which is $134^\circ 7'$ taken without latitude. As the distance of the place of the aspect from the approximate M. C. is greater than the arc of event I subtract the arc of event from the R. A. of place of aspect $134^\circ 7' - 8^\circ 43' = 125^\circ 24'$ the longitude of which is 3 Ω 6. Divide the rectified R. A. by 15 and the quotient will be Sidereal Time at birth.

$125^{\circ} 24' \div 15 = 8 \text{ h. } 21 \text{ m. } 36 \text{ s.} - 8 \text{ h. } 20 \text{ m. } 56 \text{ s.} = 40 \text{ s.}$
 This added to clock time at noon will give clock time at birth; therefore $12 \text{ h. } 0 \text{ m. } 40 \text{ s.} - 11 \text{ h. } 38 \text{ m. } 40 \text{ s.}$ the true time of birth $= 22$ minutes the discrepancy. Thus we perceive that had we computed the quartile by the old method mixing longitude and oblique ascension with right ascension instead of the only true measure for arcs in Zodiac from a meridian, the Ascendant would not have suited the requirements of the case, the computation would have proved a failure and the last hope of being able to rectify by a legitimate Zodiacal Direction would have been gone. Except a Rapt Parallel, rectifying by a Mundane aspect is not reliable on account of being obliged very often to measure the arc from and to a cusp instead of a meridian and then oblique ascension, a most variable quantity, is an important factor. I notice that the English Astrologers reckon an arc as a testimony of a certain event when the aspect does not culminate within five or six months of the date of the event, and perhaps in rectifying, a discrepancy of a few months is not considered important. Or the rectifying may be inaccurate and that would account for the discrepancy. I do not know but they are right, for one must know everything and be able to prove a negative, before he can logically deny a statement, the facts of which he doubts and which are uncertain.

In the next chapter I shall calculate the longitudes of the cusps of the houses, by Tables of Oblique Ascension, found only in CHANEY'S PRIMER OF ASTROLOGY, which gives the Oblique Ascension from one degree to sixty degrees, covering 120 pages. Two horoscopes are necessary for teaching Directions, and in the second one I will calculate the longitudes of the cusps by Spherical Trigonometry.

CHAPTER II. — TO CALCULATE THE CUSPS OF THE HOUSES.

THERE are two methods of calculating the longitudes of the cusps, namely, from Tables of Oblique Ascensions and by Spherical Trigonometry. By both methods Tables of Houses can be accurately calculated for any desired degree and minute of latitude as far north or south as the obliquity of the ecliptic will permit. At 66° of north latitude I tried to make Tables of Houses and found the six northern signs all on the Ascendant. The reason of this was that none of the six southern signs are ever seen above the horizon in that high, northern latitude; nor are any of the six northern signs ever seen above the horizon in the same high, southern latitude. This explains why the days are six months long at the poles, and nights the same.

About March 21st the Sun enters Aries and they have sunrise at the north pole and sunset at the south pole. Then, for six months, the Sun will be transiting through the six northern signs, and will be constantly above the horizon, for the northern signs never set to the observer at the north pole, and the six southern signs never set to an observer at the south pole. Thus we see that at the poles a day and night are equal to one year in the torrid and temperate zones, and they have Sabbath only once in seven years, and then it lasts a whole year.

For convenience I rule a Table with columns for the Houses, Ascensions, Poles and Cusps, and call it "the Little Table." The longitude of the cusp of the 10th house having been computed, I copy it in the Table; also its R. A.; its pole is zero. I add 30° to its R. A. to find the oblique ascension of the 11th house: 30° more for the 12th, and so on.

The next step is to calculate the poles, which should be done by

Spherical Trigonometry. The student who has not learned to work with logarithms can easily learn from some friend who understands higher mathematics. The first to find is Ascensional Difference by the following rule and example:

RULE.

To the Log. tangent of the latitude of birthplace, add the Log. tangent of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic (O. E.) and the sine of the sum will be the A. D. (Ascensional Difference.) The O. E. is now and will be for the next half century, the nearest minute to $23^{\circ}27'$. At present the obliquity is a few seconds more than $23^{\circ}27'$, but as it is decreasing, and decreases so slowly, it will require many years before the obliquity will be less than $23^{\circ}26'30''$ and as we take the nearest minute without working with the seconds, it will continue $23^{\circ}27'$ for more than a generation to come.

EXAMPLE.

Lat. of Birthplace	39.17 tan.	= 9.91276
+ Obliquity of the Ecliptic	23.27 tan.	= 9.63726
= Ascensional Difference	20.47 sine	= 9.55002
$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „	6.56	
$\frac{2}{3}$ „ „	13.51	
<hr/>		
$\frac{1}{3}$ Ascensional Difference	6.56 sine	= 9.08176
+ Obliquity of the Ecliptic	23.27 cot.	= 10.36274
= Poles of the 11 th and 3 rd houses	15.33 tan.	= 9.44450
<hr/>		
$\frac{2}{3}$ Ascensional Difference	13.51 sine	= 9.37909
+ Obliquity of the Ecliptic	23.27 cot.	= 10.36274
= Poles of the 12 th and 2nd houses	28.53 tan.	= 9.74183

THE LITTLE TABLE.

HOUSES	ASCENSIONS	POLES	CUSPS
10	119.54 R. A.	00.00	27 $\overline{25}$ 48
11	149.54 O. A.	15.33	0 $\overline{17}$ 59
12	179.54 „	28.53	29 $\overline{17}$ 55
1	209.54 „	39.17	23 $\overline{21}$ 59
2	239.54 „	28.53	21 $\overline{17}$ 52
3	269.54 „	15.33	23 $\overline{17}$ 35

TABLES OF OBLIQUE ASCENSIONS.

Tables of O. A. are for converting O. A. into Long. for any given Lat. in the Poles from 1° to 60° inclusive. My Primer gives instructions for calculating Tables of O. A. when the Lat. is given in degrees and minutes, with Tables for every degree, without minutes, as far north as 60° Lat. Any one who has learned to convert R. A. as given in the Tables of R. A., needs no instruction in converting O. A. into Long., for the rules and methods are precisely the same. But my Primer is indispensable, for no other work extant contains the Tables of O. A. The following brief instructions may enable one to do the work.

Find the Pole, for this case, in the Little Table, for the 11th house. It is $15^{\circ} 33'$. This means to look in the Tables of O. A. for 15° Lat. and convert $149^{\circ} 54'$ of O. A., which is the O. A. for the 11th house, just as though the Pole was even degrees, without minutes, for the minutes will be converted later. Next turn to Lat.

16° and convert the 149° 54' in precisely the same way. Place the result under that of 15° and find the difference in Long. between the two. The difference will show how many minutes the Long. increased or decreased, in 1° of O. A. Then make a statement in Proportion, thus: 60 is the 1st term; the gain or loss in Long. is the 2nd term, and the 33' of Pole are the 3rd term. The answer must be added to the Long. of 15° if it is increasing, but subtracted from it if decreasing, and in either case the result will be the Long. of the cusp of the 11th house.

The O. A. of the 11th house, in the Little Table, is 149° 54'. In the Tables of O. A. Lat. 15°, we look for an O. A. next smaller than 149° 54'. It is 148.59. This is the last degree of ♄ and we subtract it from the first degree of ♀. $150.03 - 148.59 = 64'$, which is the 1st term; 60 is the 2nd. The 3rd term is what the O. A. in the Tables of O. A. is less than the O. A. in the Little Table. $149° 54' - 148° 59' = 55'$ which is what it lacks and is the 3rd term. The answer is 52. In doing the work, omitting explanations necessary in teaching, I write it thus: Pole 15 = 0 ♀ + 55 As 64:60::55:52 which are the minutes for 0 ♀. What it lacks of being as large as the O. A. in the Little Table, I mark it + that I may remember that the minutes of Long. equated from the 55' of O. A. are to be added to the Long. already found. Sometimes it will lack more than 60' and in such a case one may take the O. A. next larger than that of the Little Table and mark the excess minus, to show that when equated the minutes must be subtracted from the Long. already found. Next turn to Pole 16°, calculate the Long. the same way, setting the result under the Pole of 15° and complete the calculation as previously stated. I will now begin with the 11th house and calculate all the cusps.

Pole 15 = 0 ♉ 52	+ 55	As 64 : 60 :: 55 : 52
Pole 16 = 1 ♉ 04	+ 4	As 63 : 60 :: 4 : 4

As 60 : 12 Gains :: 33 minutes of Pole : 7

0 ♉ 52 + 7 = 0 ♉ 59, the cusp of the 11 th house.

Pole 28 = 29 ♉ 55	+ 62	As 68 : 60 :: 62 : 55
Pole 29 = Same as Pole 28. Therefore		

29 ♉ 55 is the cusp of the 12 th house.

Pole 39 = 24 ♌ 03	+ 4	As 76 : 60 :: 4 : 3
Pole 40 = 23 ♌ 50	+ 63	As 75 : 60 :: 63 : 50

60 : 13 Loses :: 17 : 4

24 ♌ 3 — 4 = 23 ♌ 59, cusp of the 1 st house.

Pole 28 = 22 ♍ 12	+ 14	As 71 : 60 :: 14 : 12
Pole 29 = 21 ♍ 49	+ 57	As 70 : 60 :: 57 : 49

60 : 23 Loses :: 53 : 20

22 ♍ 12 — 20 = 21 ♍ 52, cusp of the 2 nd house.

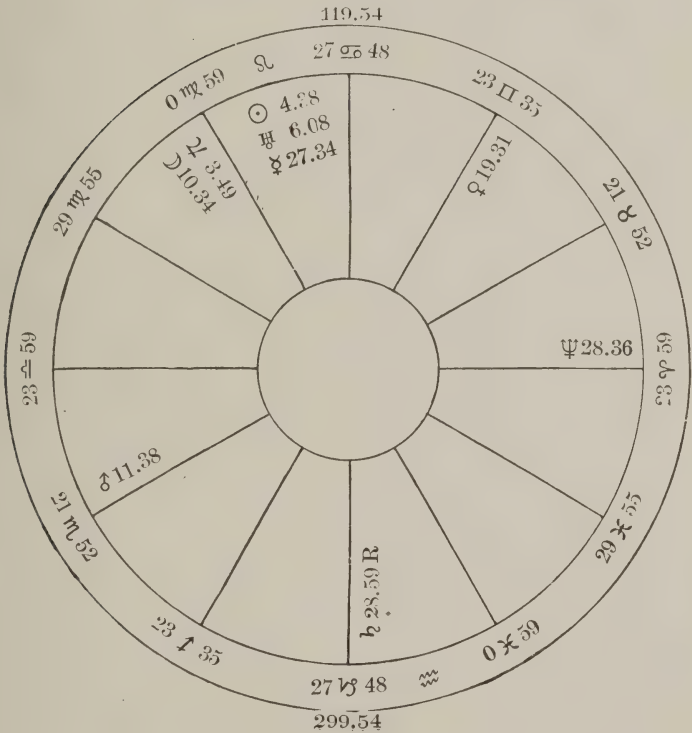
Pole 15 = 23 ♏ 49	+ 55	As 67 : 60 :: 55 : 49
Pole 16 = 23 ♏ 24	+ 27	As 67 : 60 :: 27 : 24

60 : 25 Loses :: 33 : 14

23 ♏ 49 — 14 = 23 ♏ 35, cusp of the 3 rd house.

1873 July 27 th.	} Data	Sidereal time, at Noon	8. 20. 56
at 11. 38. 40 a.m.		Time before Noon	0. 21. 20
6. 53. 33 Noonmark.		Time past Noon	0. 00. 00
+ 4. 45. 07 No. of Hours.		Sidereal time at Birth	7. 59. 36

———— Calculated by ————
 PROF. W. H. CHANEY,
 57 South 48 th Ave., Chicago, Ill.



The work of rectifying is now completed and we present the perfect horoscope, the longitudes of the planets carefully computed by Constant Logarithms according to the rules in my Primer. To the novice in Astrology the rectifying and attendant calculations may seem so great a task that he will feel discouraged from undertaking it, yet I can assure him that it will prove less difficult to master than the cube root, if he goes slowly and carefully observes my rules, explanations and examples. I not only learned it without a teacher, but without rules of any kind, for the methods are my own discoveries, the rules, my deductions from the work, and yet I am not very bright. In the Introduction of his Ephemeris for 1892, Raphael calls me "the St. Louis whangdoodle," which I suppose is a technical term in his system of Astrology, though I confess that I am ignorant of its meaning. He also says:

"When Chaney is upset, which happens about every twenty minutes, he goes about the house like a devil on hot irons, that there is no holding him, in short, he boils over with fury. The reader may think this language coarse and unkind, but I assure him it is correct, and that, instead of Chaney battling with his stupid temper, he glories in it, and says he waited seventeen years to have his revenge on a person, and that is how he settles accounts. I am vexed, truly vexed for him, for it is a terrible misfortune to be a fool and not to know it."

That screed was written by Jim Cross who rejoiced in the angelic name of "Raphael." Such refined, esthetic, scientific language could hardly be expected from an obscure Astrologer, though it might seem appropriate to a classic writer like Addison, and we might naturally expect a Newton or La Place to call a man a "whangdoodle," but not from the learned Jim Cross who was unable to calculate an Ephemeris from the Nautical Almanac and had

to pay his rival, Zadkiel the younger, a good round sum to make the calculations for him. Of course Jim did not make that attack on me without provocation, and I will quote what I said of him in my Annual for 1890 :

“ But there is another and even more important reason why a new work [on Astrology] is needed. The angelic author of ‘Talismans,’ ‘Book of Dreams,’ ‘Book of Fate,’ and who makes Astrological merchandise

OF CRYSTAL BALLS

AND BABIES’ CAULS

has published vols. I and II of what he waggishly calls “The Guide to Astrology.” Lest the reader may think me prejudiced, I will quote from page 206, vol. I, Pearce’s Text-Book of Astrology.

“ A most misleading assertion has lately been made by a writer [Jim Cross] viz.: “the exact moment of birth, (always so difficult to get at) is of no vital importance whatever.” The same writer also asserts that Astrology does not consist of “the erecting of a horoscope and the working out of Directions, but the judgment of the horoscope and the effects of the Directions.” He deprecates mathematical knowledge, as applied to Astrology, and exalts the judgment of persons of such “mean education” that they cannot compute horoscopes, or planets places, nearer than to degrees. He would be a sorry specimen of an Astrologer who should be unable either to cast horoscopes or compute Directions correctly! Arguments against the assertions of the writer referred to [Raphael] would be thrown away. Pearce also calls attention to the fact that Raphael has printed aphorisms which were proved false two hundred years ago. ’

For several years Raphael had been advertising for sale the trash which I mention, and being in an Astrological Almanac which he edited, intelligent people in this country, who knew nothing of

Astrology and ranked it with fortunetelling, naturally thought me daft for my advocacy of it, and many treated me with contempt. Raphael advertised crystal balls that had been mysteriously charged with some supernatural force, at \$ 10 each; though they cost less than a dollar. He advertised "baby's cauls" at \$ 10, pretending that they were powerful charms. He told of a sea captain who had worn one for many years, and though his life and ship had often been in deadly peril, they were saved by the charm. He advised all who were exposed to danger to secure a caul, and this kind of rot was called "Astrology!" I was sacrificing the best years of my life and all my possessions except my books, in an effort to popularize Astrology and weed out its errors, and here was a man who should have assisted me, doing more harm than a legion of ignorant enemies. My lecturing on Astrology in New York aroused such bitter hostility among the supporters of "Boss" Tweed, while he was mayor, that I was arrested on a false charge, accused of teaching blasphemy, by his pious friends who shared in his millions of boodle, and cast into Ludlow-street Jail where I was supported for twenty-eight weeks at public expense. Such were a few of the provocations that aroused me to fight back and attack Jim Cross. Had I been a timid dude I could not have done much for Astrology.

I have stated these events as an object lesson for the benefit of timid students. The task for them to rectify a Nativity will not be one-tenth so difficult as it has been for me. Then the satisfaction of knowing how, will last for a lifetime. Should any one become puzzled, either the editor, Prof. Hall, or myself, while I live, will answer letters and try to make the matter plain. The next step will be to rectify the Nativity of Mrs. Schaefer, in order to lay a good foundation for calculating Directions. Unless the horoscope is correctly calculated, Directions, Revolutions, etc. are of but little value.

1873 July 27 th.	} Data	Sidereal time, at Noon	8. 20. 56
at 11. 38. 40 a.m.		Time before Noon	0. 21. 20
6. 53. 33 Noonmark.		Time past Noon	0. 00. 00
+ 4. 45. 07 No. of Hours.		Sidereal time at Birth	7. 59. 36

——— Calculated by ———

PROF. W. H. CHANEY,

57 South 48 th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

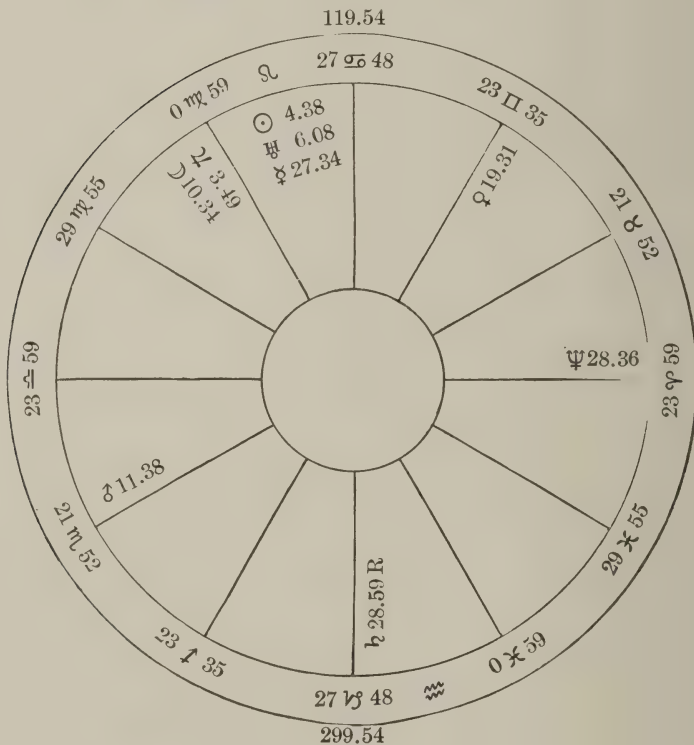


TABLE OF ELEMENTS.

	☉	☽	♄	♅	♁	♂	♀	♁
Latitude	39 N 17 BIRTHPL.	4 N 43	1 S 44	0 N 35	0 S 20	0 N 59	1 S 44	3 S 6
Longitude	4 S 38	10 W 34	28 W 36	6 S 8	28 W 59	3 W 49	11 W 38	27 S 34
R. A.	126° 59'	163° 54'	27° 11'	128° 41'	301° 12'	156° 6'	218° 37'	148° 41'
M. D.	7° 5'	44° 0'	92° 43'	8° 47'	1° 18'	36° 12'	81° 17'	28° 47'
Declination	19 N 8	11 N 56	9 N 23	19 N 20	20 S 42	11 N 2	16 S 58	9 N 25
A. D.	16° 29'	9° 58'	7° 47'	16° 41'	18° 0'	9° 11'	14° 27'	7° 48'
S. Arc	106° 29'	99° 58'	97° 47'	106° 41'	108° 0'	99° 11'	104° 27'	97° 48'
$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Arc	53° 14'	49° 59'	48° 53'	53° 20'	54° 0'	49° 35'	52° 13'	48° 54'
$\frac{2}{3}$ S. Arc	35° 30'	33° 19'	32° 36'	35° 34'	36° 0'	33° 4'	34° 49'	32° 36'
$\frac{3}{4}$ S. Arc	70° 59'	66° 39'	65° 11'	71° 7'	72° 0'	66° 7'	69° 38'	65° 12'
Inside	7° 5'	10° 41'	5° 4'	8° 47'	1° 18'	3° 8'	23° 10'	28° 47'
House	10 TH.	11 TH.	7 TH.	10 TH.	4 TH.	11 TH.	1 ST.	10 TH.
Outside	28° 25'	22° 39'	27° 32'	26° 47'	34° 42'	29° 55'	11° 39'	3° 49'
House	11 TH.	12 TH.	8 TH.	11 TH.	5 TH.	12 TH.	2 ND.	11 TH.
Log. of S. Arc	0.2280	0.2554	0.2650	0.2272	0.2218	0.2588	0.2364	0.2649
Log. of M. D.	1.4050	0.6118	0.2881	1.3116	2.1413	0.6966	0.3453	0.7961
Const. Log.	1.1770	0.3564	0.0231	1.0844	1.9195	0.4378	0.1089	0.5312

1875 Jan. 19 th.	} Data	Sidereal time, at Noon	19. 53. 53
at 9. 14. 59 p.m.		Time before Noon	0. 00. 00
6. 53. 33 Noonmark.		Time past Noon	9. 14. 59
+14. 21. 26 No. of Hours.		Sidereal time at Birth	5. 08. 52

— Calculated by —

PROF. W. H. CHANEY,

57 South 48 th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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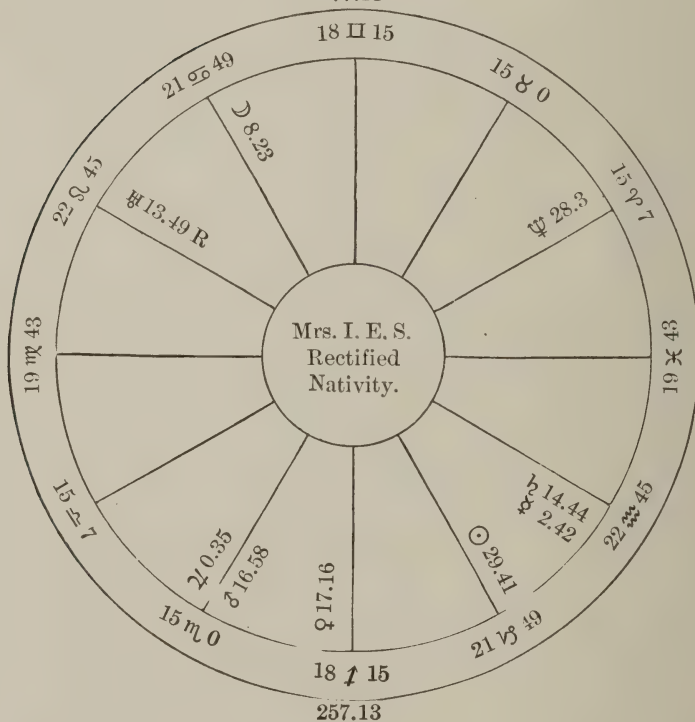


TABLE OF ELEMENTS.

MRS. I. E. S.

	☉	☽	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♀	♂
Latitude	39 N 17	4 N 51	0 N 42	0 S 55	1 N 17	1 N 17	1 N 8	5 N 0	2 S 6
Longitude	29 15 41	8 55 23	13 5 49	14 33 44	0 11 35	16 11 58	17 1 16	2 33 42	2 33 42
R. A.	301° 52'	99° 29'	26° 41'	136° 31'	317° 29'	208° 55'	224° 49'	256° 39'	305° 30'
M. D.	44° 39'	22° 16'	50° 32'	59° 18'	60° 16'	48° 18'	32° 24'	0° 34'	48° 17'
Declination	20 S 14	28 N 3	9 N 9	17 N 21	17 S 18	10 S 29	15 S 50	17 S 53	21 S 37
A. D.	17° 33'	25° 50'	7° 33'	14° 48'	14° 45'	8° 42'	13° 25'	15° 18'	18° 55'
S. Arc	107° 33'	115° 50'	97° 33'	104° 48'	104° 45'	98° 42'	103° 25'	105° 18'	108° 55'
1 S. Arc	53° 46'	57° 55'	48° 46'	52° 24'	52° 22'	49° 21'	51° 42'	52° 39'	54° 27'
2 S. Arc	35° 51'	38° 37'	32° 31'	34° 56'	34° 55'	32° 54'	34° 28'	35° 6'	36° 18'
3 S. Arc	71° 42'	77° 13'	65° 2'	69° 52'	69° 50'	65° 48'	68° 57'	70° 12'	72° 37'
Inside	8° 48'	22° 16'	14° 30'	24° 22'	25° 21'	17° 30'	2° 4'	34° 32'	11° 59'
House	5 TH.	10 TH.	8 TH.	11 TH.	5 TH.	2 ND.	3 RD.	3 RD.	5 TH.
Outside	27° 3'	16° 21'	18° 1'	10° 34'	9° 34'	15° 24'	32° 24'	0° 34'	24° 20'
House	6 TH.	11 TH.	9 TH.	12 TH.	6 TH.	3 RD.	4 TH.	4 TH.	6 TH.
Log. of S. Arc	0.2237	0.1914	0.2660	0.2349	0.2351	0.2610	0.2407	0.2328	0.2182
Log. of M. D	0.6055	0.9076	0.5517	0.4822	0.4752	0.5713	0.7447	2.5019	0.5715
Const. Log.	0.3818	0.7162	0.2857	0.2473	0.2401	0.3103	0.5040	2.2691	0.3533

CHAPTER III. — RAPT PARALLELS.

These Directions are said to be very powerful and with the instruction which I shall give, the student can easily learn to calculate them. Zadkiel, in his Grammar of Astrology, says that "Rapt" means "carried away by the motion of the earth on its axis, from the places they were in at birth, till they come to equal or parallel distances from the meridian." As I learned Astrology without a teacher, I learned to calculate Rapt Parallels long before I understood the meaning of this definition, for I had learned that a horoscope was a map of the heavens with the radix of each planet "fixed" as though photographed in its place. Then I could not comprehend how a planet could be "carried away from its place at birth by the motion of the earth on its axis."

The approximate time of birth of Mrs. Ida E. Schaefer, wife of Mr. Theo. A. Schaefer, is 1875, Jan. 19th, at 9.15 p. m., at Baltimore, Md. The student can make the horoscope and then understand me. Gemini is on the meridian, the Moon in Cancer and Uranus in Leo. We desire to direct the Moon to Uranus by Rapt Parallel. Suppose we yoke them together so that neither can move without the other moving also. We then hold them so they cannot move except with the apparent motion of the heavens from east to west which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis. At birth they were between the 10th and 1st houses, but in a few hours they will be between the 10th and 7th houses, apparently "carried away" to the west, but they retain the exact places they were in at birth, in the signs Cancer and Leo. What Zadkiel meant was that they were "carried away" from the quarter of the heavens which they occupied at birth, by the revolving of the earth towards the east; he did not mean that they were "carried away"

from their radical places in their signs, as would naturally be inferred.

I will give the necessary instructions for calculating Rapt Parallels, and as an example rectify the Nativity of Mrs. Schaefer.

Subtracting the data of birth which is 1875, Jan. 19th from data of marriage 1896, Nov. 11th shows that she was 21 years, 9 months and 23 days old when she was married, and converted into arc gives $21^{\circ} 49'$. When I can, I rectify from date of marriage, by finding an aspect of Venus to the Midheaven. I tried all legitimate zodiacal directions of Venus to the Meridian, but found a discrepancy of half an hour or more in every trial.

When all trials have failed, with Venus and other planets, in a man's Nativity, we may rectify by the Moon, and in a woman's, by the Sun, or by Venus to an aspect with the Sun or Moon. In this case the only aspect I could find that came near, was a Rapt Parallel of the Sun to Venus. Both of these are in the lower hemisphere and I prefer finding the parallel to the upper meridian. Therefore I move each to its exact opposition in the Zodiac and call it "opposition radix," (abbreviated, O. R.) In its O. R. a planet will have the same semiarc and meridian distance as in its radical hemisphere, but the R. A. will be either 180° more, or 180° less, than it had in its own hemisphere, therefore 180° must be added or subtracted, according to the condition. If moved from north to south declination, add 180° to the R. A.; but if, as in this case, from south to north declination, subtract 180° from its R. A., and in both cases you will have the opposition R. A. Then work the same as though the planets were in their own radices. It makes no difference whether you move both planets or only one, if you observe these instructions. The elements of the Sun and Venus in their O. R. are as follows:

Lat. of Birthplace	39.17	♀'s Lat. in O. R.	5 S 00
☉'s Long. in O. R.	29 56 41	Long. „ „	17 II 16
R. A.	„ „ 121.52	R. A.	„ „ 76.39
M. D.	„ „ 44.38.45	M. D.	„ „ 0.34
Dec.	„ „ 20 N 14	Dec.	„ „ 17 N 53
A. D.	„ „ 17.33	A. D.	„ „ 15.18
Semiarc	„ „ 107.33	Semiarc	„ „ 105.18

Semiarc of ☉, 107.33	R. A. ☉, 121.52	½ Semiarc of ☉
+ „ „ ♀, 105.18	— „ ♀, 76.39	2)107.33
= 2)212.51	= 2)45.13	53.46
1st Term 106.25	2nd Term 22.36	3rd Term.

Note. These three terms are for a problem in Proportional Logarithms. The reason we work with one-half of each is that we may be more accurate, for when the natural number exceeds 90° or one-fourth of the circle, the logarithm changes so slowly that occasionally it will be the same, though there is a difference of one minute or more in the natural number. Thus: The logarithm for 91° 10' is the same as for 91° 11'. Also, the logarithm will repeat when the natural number is less than 90°, and the larger the natural number the oftener the logarithm will repeat. We will next solve this problem.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & \text{0.2283} \\
 \text{As } \frac{1}{2} \text{ the sum of S. arcs} & 106.25, \log = & 9.7717 \text{ a. c.} \\
 : \text{ „ „ difference in R.A.,} & 22.36, \text{ „} & = 0.9012 \\
 :: \text{ „ „ S. arc of the } \odot, & 53.46, \text{ „} & = 0.5248 \\
 : \text{ „ „ } \odot\text{'s 2nd distance} & 11.25, \text{ „} & = 1.1977 \\
 & \times \frac{2}{22.50} & \\
 = \odot\text{'s 2nd distance} & 22.50 &
 \end{array}$$

☉'s M. D. 44.38.45 — 2nd distance 22.50 = 21° 48' 45" arc of direction. Arc of marriage 21° 49' — 21° 48' 45" = 15" the discrepancy.

This slight discrepancy of only 15 seconds in the R. A. of the M. C. and the Rectified R. A. shows that the moment of birth was earlier than the approximate time; therefore the 15 seconds must be subtracted from the R. A. of the meridian.

R. A. of approximate M. C. $77^{\circ} 13' 15'' - 15'' = 77^{\circ} 13'$ as the rectified R. A. of the Midheaven, which gives 18 II 15 for the cusp of the tenth house. Divide the rectified R. A. of the M. C. by 15 according to the rule for computing a noonmark:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 15 & 77 \quad 13 \\ \hline & 5 \quad 8 \quad 52 \end{array}$$

Sidereal time at noon on birthday..... 19 53 53

Sidereal time at birth..... 5 8 52

When the birth is a. m., subtract S. Time at birth from S. Time at noon, to fill the blank line between them; but if p. m., subtract S. Time at noon from S. Time at birth, borrowing 24 hours if needed. In this case we find the blank line 9 h. 14 m. 59 s., showing that the lady was born at 9 o'clock, 14 m. 59 s. p. m. This is a most remarkable case, as the rectified time of birth is but one second earlier than the approximate time.

We will next compute the Poles of the houses.

EXAMPLE.

Lat. of Birthplace.....	39.17	tan.=	9.91276
+ Ob. Ecliptic.....	23.27	tan.=	9.63726
<hr/>			
= Ascensional Dif.....	20.47	sine=	9.55002
$\frac{1}{3}$ Asc. Dif.....	6.56		
$\frac{2}{3}$ Asc. Dif.....	13.51		

$\frac{1}{3}$ Asc. Dif.....	6.56 sine=	9.08176
+ Ob. Ec.....	23.27 cot.=	10.36274
<hr/>		
= Poles, 11th and 3d.....	15.33 tan.=	9.44450
$\frac{2}{3}$ Asc. Dif.....	13.51 sine=	9.37909
+ Ob. Ec.....	23.27 cot.=	10.36274
<hr/>		
= Poles, 12th and 2d.....	28.54 tan.=	9.74183

RULES FOR COMPUTING RAPT PARALLELS.

1. When a planet in the lower hemisphere must be moved to its opposite radix it will carry its M. D. and Semiarc with it, but to its R. A. add 180° if in north Dec., or subtract 180° if in south Dec., for its R. A. in O. R.

2. Compute the elements of both planets in the upper hemisphere.

3. A Rapt Parallel cannot be computed between two promitters; it must be between the Sun or Moon and a planet, or Sun and Moon.

4. Add the semiarc of significator and promitter and half the sum will be the first term of a problem to be computed by Proportional Logarithms.

5. Half the difference between the R. A. of significator and promitter is the second term.

6. Half the semiarc of the body approaching the meridian, when the aspect is formed, is the third term.

7. When three terms are given for a problem in logarithms always find the A. C. of the first term.

8. The answer to this problem, when doubled, will be the second distance of the body approaching the meridian.

9. The difference between the second distance and the M. D. of the body approaching the meridian will be the Arc of Direction.

Having the rectified R. A. of the meridian, we will compute the longitudes of the cusps by Spherical Trigonometry instead of by Tables of Oblique Ascension, which are found only in CHANEY'S PRIMER OF ASTROLOGY.

NOTE.—For convenience in measuring the arcs of the zodiac, mathematicians have divided the circle into four quadrants of 90° each, because in consequence of the obliquity of the ecliptic the quadrants are not of the same size, and therefore specific rules are needed for the calculations that fall within each quadrant. Hence, when the result of a calculation exceeds 90° we reject 90 and proceed with the remainder, which will fall in the next quadrant and must be continued by the rules of that quadrant. This explains why, when Angle B has been calculated, using the *cosine*, and it exceeds 90° , we subtract 90 from it and proceed with the remainder, using the *sine*.

A sine, tangent, etc., is the whole arc of the quadrant, while the cosine, cotangent, etc., are the complements of each when less than the quadrant is taken.

If the oblique ascension of the cusp of the house is less than 90° , perform the calculations with it according to rule and remember you are working from Aries *direct*.

If it exceeds 90° , but is less than 180° , subtract it from 180° and proceed with the remainder, in which case you are working from Libra *converse*. If it is more than 180° , yet less than 270° , subtract 180 from it and proceed as before, and you will be working from Libra *direct*.

If the oblique ascension of the cusp of any house exceeds 270 subtract it from 360 and work from Aries *converse*. N. B.—If Angle B exceeds 90° see rule 7.

If the longitude is less than 90° , it must be reckoned as distance from Aries *direct*; but if it exceeds 90° , it must be subtracted from 180 and the longitude reckoned from Libra *converse*. Suppose it is $91^\circ 39'$, then $180 - 91^\circ 39' = 88^\circ 21'$, the distance

from Libra converse. Then $90^\circ - 88^\circ 21' = 1^\circ 39'$, showing that the longitude falls in Cancer $1^\circ 39'$, or $1 \odot 39$, being that distance in the next quadrant. When the Longitude exceeds 180° and is less than 270, it will be reckoned from Libra direct; but if more than 270° , subtract it from 360° and reckon the longitude from Aries converse. Suppose it is $272^\circ 12'$, it is $2^\circ 12'$ in the last quadrant, and the longitude is $2 \vee 12$.

All the points in this Note should be carefully studied by the student and memorized, else he is liable to become confused and lose time studying the Note again, or he may rush ahead and go wrong. I offer this advice because I lost time and patience in the work, for the books do not make these points plain to a beginner.

RULES FOR CALCULATING THE CUSPS OF THE HOUSES BY SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Calculate the poles of the houses according to formula on page 35.

2. Take the R. A. of the midheaven and add 30° to it for each house and the sum will be the oblique ascension of the cusp of that house, thus:

R. A. M. C. $+ 30^\circ =$ oblique ascension of cusp of eleventh house. R. A. M. C. $+ 60^\circ =$ oblique ascension of cusp of twelfth house. R. A. M. C. $+ 90^\circ =$ oblique ascension of ascendant. R. A. M. C. $+ 120^\circ =$ oblique ascension of cusp of second house. R. A. M. C. $+ 150^\circ =$ oblique ascension of cusp of third house.

3. Reduce the oblique ascension of the cusp when it exceeds 90° , as previously instructed.

4. Take log. cosine of the oblique ascension from Aries or Libra, add to it the log. cotangent of the pole of the house and the sum will be the log. cotangent of Angle A.

5. If the oblique ascension is less than 90° from Aries, add $23^\circ 27'$ (which is the obliquity of the ecliptic) to Angle A for Angle B, but if the oblique ascension is less than 90° from Libra the difference between Angle A and $23^\circ 27'$ is Angle B.

6. Then take $\log. \cos. \text{Angle B (A. C.)} + \log. \cos. \text{Angle A} + \log. \tan. \text{oblique ascension from Aries or Libra} = \log. \tan. \text{longitude from Aries or Libra.}$

7. If Angle B is more than 90° take $\log. \sin$ of the excess over 90° instead of cosine, using the A. C. as usual, in which case the longitude will measure from the opposite equinox to the one from which the oblique ascension was taken; if it was direct from Aries it will be converse from Libra, and if it was converse from Aries it will be direct from Libra.

COMPUTE CUSP OF ELEVENTH HOUSE.

Rectified R. A. M. C.....	77.13	
+	30.00	for one house
<hr/>		
Obliq. Asc. of Cusp of 11th house..	107.13	
Degrees from Υ to \simeq	180.00	
<hr/>		
Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq	72.47	
<hr/>		
Obliq. Asc. Con. from \simeq	72.47	= cos. 9.47127
Pole of 11th house.....	15.33	= cot. 10.55554
<hr/>		
Angle A.....	43.14	= cot. 0.02681
—Obliquity Ec.....	23.27	
<hr/>		
Angle B.....	19.47	
<hr/>		

9.97358

As Angle B.....	19.47 = cos	0.02642 A. C.
: Angle A.....	43.14 = cos.	9.86247
:: Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq	72.47 = tan.	0.50882

: Long. Con. from \simeq 68.11 = tan. 0.39771

Long. from Υ 180 — 68.11 = 111.49, 111.49 — 90 for 3 signs
= 21.49 beyond II into \odot . Therefore 21 \odot 49 is on the
cusp of the eleventh house.

. COMPUTE CUSP OF TWELFTH HOUSE.

Rectified R. A. M. C..... 77.13
+..... 60.00 for two houses

Ob. Asc. of Cusp of 12th house.... 137.13
Degrees from Υ to \simeq 180.00

Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq 42.47

Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq 42.47 = cos. 9.86565
Pole of 12th house..... 28.54 = cot. 10.25804

Angle A..... 36.57 = cot. 0.12369
—Obliquity of Ecliptic..... 23.27

Angle B..... 13.30

9.98783

As Angle B.....	13.30 = cos.	0.01217	A. C.
: Angle A.....	36.57 = cos.	9.90263	
:: Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq	42.47 = tan.	9.96636	

: Long. Con. from \simeq 37.15 = tan. 9.88116

Long. from Υ 180 — 37.15 = 142.45. 142.45 — 120 for 4 signs = 22.45 beyond \odot into \odot . Therefore, 22 \odot 45 is on the cusp of the twelfth house.

COMPUTE CUSP FOR FIRST HOUSE.

Rectified R. A. M. C..... 77.13
 +..... 90.00 for three houses

Ob. Asc. of Cusp of 1st house..... 167.13
 Degrees from Υ to \simeq 180.00

Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq 12.47

Ob. Asc. Con. from \simeq 12.47 = cos. 9.98910
 Pole of Ascendant..... 39.17 = cot. 10.08724

Angle A..... 39.59 = cot. 0.07634
 —Obliquity of Ecliptic..... 23.27

Angle B..... 16.32

9.98166

As Angle B.....	16.32 = cos.	0.01834	A. C.
: Angle A.....	39.59 = cos.	9.88436	
:: Ob. Asc. Con. from \sphericalangle	12.47 = tan.	9.35581	

: Long. Con. from \sphericalangle 10.17 = tan. 9.25851

Long. from Υ 180 — 10.17 = 169.43. 169.43 — 150 for 5 signs = 19.43 beyond \odot into Υ . Therefore 19 Υ 43 is on the cusp of the first house.

COMPUTE CUSP FOR SECOND HOUSE.

Rectified R. A. M. C.....	77.13
+.....	120.00 for four houses

Ob. Asc. of Cusp of 2d house.....	197.13
Degrees from Υ to \sphericalangle	180.00

Ob. Asc. direct from \sphericalangle 17.13

Ob. Asc. direct from \sphericalangle	17.13 = cos.	9.98009
Pole of second house.....	28.54 = cot.	10.25804

Angle A.....	30.1 = cot.	0.23813
—Obliquity of Ecliptic.....	23.27	

Angle B..... 6.34

9.99714

As Angle B.....	6.34 = cos.	0.00286	A. C.
: Angle A.....	30.1 = cos.	9.93746	
:: Ob. Asc. direct from \sphericalangle	17.13 = tan.	9.49118	

: Long. direct from \sphericalangle 15.17 = tan. 9.43150

Therefore 15 \sphericalangle 7 is on the cusp of the second house.

COMPUTE CUSP OF THIRD HOUSE.

Rectified R. A. M. C.....	77.13	
+	150.00 for five houses	
Ob. Asc. of Cusp of 3d house.....	227.13	
Degrees from Υ to \simeq	180.00	
Ob. Asc. direct from \simeq	47.13	
Ob. Asc. direct from \simeq	47.13 = cos.	9.83202
Pole of 3d house.....	15.33 = cot.	10.55554
Angle A.....	22.17 = cot.	0.38756
—Obliquity of Ecliptic.....	23.27	
Angle B.....	1.10	
		9.99991
As Angle B.....	1.10 = cos.	0.00009 A. C.
: Angle A.....	22.17 = cos.	9.96629
:: Ob. Asc. direct from \simeq	47.13 = tan.	10.03364
: Long. direct from \simeq	45.00 = tan.	0.00002
45.00 — 30 for one sign = 15.00. Therefore 15 \cap 0 is on the cusp of the third house.		

END OF PART ONE.



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